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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Jason Reynolds

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ALSTON & BIRD LLP  
BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA  
101 SOUTH TRYON STREET  
SUITE 4000  
CHARLOTTE, NC 28280-4000

EXAMINER

HORNBERGER, JENNIFER LEA

ART UNIT

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3734

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/567,508	<b>Applicant(s)</b> REYNOLDS ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> JENNIFER L. HORNBERGER	<b>Art Unit</b> 3734	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 February 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 33-44 and 46-60 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 33-44 and 46-60 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 33, 34, 43, 46, 48-50, and 54-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Acosta et al. (US 7,137,993) in view of Kujawski (US 4,795,434).

Regarding claims 33 and 57, Acosta et al. disclose a device for allowing a user to deploy a plurality of therapeutic medical appliances in an anatomical lumen of a patient, the device comprising: a longitudinally extending outer tubular member (380) having distal and proximal ends and an interior and exterior surface, the outer tubular member defines a lumen longitudinally extending substantially the distance from the distal end to the proximal end of the outer tubular member and forming a longitudinal expanse there between, and the outer tubular member having a tip coupled with the distal end; a plurality of tracks (184) complementary and slidably coupled with the outer tubular member such that the tracks and the outer tubular member are linearly displaceable with respect to the other, the tracks having proximal and distal ends and a plurality of tabs spaced axially (with respect to a transverse axis) a functional distance apart from one another between the proximal and distal ends thereof, the tabs (376, 378) facing toward the lumen of the outer tubular member, wherein each tab is configured to engage at least one therapeutic medical appliance; and a handle, coupled with a portion of the outer tubular member, the handle (18) having first and second ends (Fig. 43A-B). Acosta et al. fail to disclose a plurality of grooves running parallel to the longitudinal expanse. Kujawski discloses an outer tube (17) having a plurality of longitudinal grooves (37) through which ears

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(36) slide (col. 4, ln. 57-66, Fig. 7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide grooves along the inner surface of the length of the outer tube and ears on the tracks of Acosta et al. to provide the tracks with controlled, rotationally fixed linear sliding motion as taught by Kujawski.

Regarding claim 34, Acosta et al. disclose at least one radially self-expanding therapeutic medical appliance (182) carried between tabs (376, 378) of the plurality of tracks, within the lumen of the outer tubular member (380) and thereby maintained in the radially contracted state (col. 28, ln.34-40).

Regarding claim 43, Acosta et al. disclose the distal tip comprises an interior and an exterior surface and distal and proximal ends, where the distal tip is taken to be the distal end of the outer tube.

Regarding claim 46, Acosta et al. in view of Kujawski the distal tip further comprises utility grooves formed along the exterior surface thereof, which extend substantially between the distal and proximal ends thereof.

Regarding claim 48, Acosta et al. disclose the outer tubular member when moved longitudinally relative to the track members in a proximal direction away from the selected location, releases the therapeutic medical appliance for radial self-expansion (col. 27, ln. 9-12).

Regarding claim 49, Acosta et al. disclose wherein there are at least two therapeutic medical appliances (col. 5, ln. 34-35).

Regarding claim 50, Acosta et al. disclose the outer tubular member (380) when moved longitudinally relative to the track members in a proximal direction away from the selected location, releases the distal most therapeutic medical appliance (182') for radial self-expansion and places the distally penultimate therapeutic medical appliance in a ready deployment position within the outer tubular member lumen (col. 27, ln. 9-12).

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Regarding claim 54, Acosta et al. disclose the outer tubular member is kink resistant (col. 11, ln. 55-62).

Regarding claim 55, Acosta et al. disclose the handle has a safety means that prevents premature deployment of the at least one therapeutic medical appliance, in the sense that the handle comprises a means for controlling the surgeon to control the pusher which is used to deploy the therapeutic appliance when the surgeon is ready (col. 12, ln. 3-8, col. 7, ln. 50-67).

Regarding claim 56, Acosta et al. disclose the tabs prevent the uncontrolled proximal migration of the therapeutic medical appliance.

3. Claims 35-42, 44, 45, 47 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over as applied to claim 33 or 43 above, and further in view of Kucharczyk et al. (US 6,626,902).

Regarding claim 35, Acosta et al. fail to disclose the outer tubular member defines longitudinally extending channels formed between the exterior and interior surfaces thereof. Kucharczyk et al. disclose an outer tubular member comprising a plurality of longitudinally extending channels formed between the exterior and interior surfaces of the outer tubular member (Figures 1 and 2) allowing multiple separate and distinct functions at the distal of the catheter without the removal of elements or replacement of the catheter (col. 10, ln. 30-34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide longitudinally extending channels in the device of Acosta et al. to allow multiple instruments to be simultaneously delivered to and used at the distal end of the catheter as suggested by Kucharczyk et al.

Regarding claim 36, Acosta et al. in view of Kucharczyk et al. disclose the longitudinally extending channels accommodate utility instruments through a lumen thereof.

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Regarding claim 37-42, Acosta et al. disclose the utility instruments are selected from the group consisting of guidewires having ultrasound and optical capabilities, optical devices, syringe systems or combinations thereof, wherein the syringe system is capable of administering an adhesive.

Regarding claims 44, Acosta et al. fail to disclose the distal tip further comprises a light source. Kucharczyk et al. disclose an outer tubular member comprising a plurality of longitudinally extending channels for delivering tools such as optical fibers to the distal end of the catheter (col. 10, ln. 30-34 and col. 11, ln. 1-2). It would have been obvious to provide fiber optic viewing fibers and a light piping fiber in the device of Acosta et al. to allow the surgeon to view the treatment site and to confirm proper placement of the therapeutic appliance. It follows, that the distal tip of the device of Acosta et al. would further comprise optic viewing fibers and a light source.

Regarding claim 47, Acosta et al. fail to disclose the distal tip comprises a plurality of apertures formed therethrough. Kucharczyk et al. disclose an outer tubular member comprising a plurality of longitudinally extending channels formed between the exterior and interior surfaces of the outer tubular member (Figures 1 and 2) allowing multiple separate and distinct functions at the distal of the catheter without the removal of elements or replacement of the catheter (col. 10, ln. 30-34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide a longitudinally extending channels in the device of Acosta et al. to allow multiple instruments to be simultaneously delivered to and used at the distal end of the catheter as suggested by Kucharczyk et al. Acosta et al. in view of Kucharczyk et al. the distal tip defines a plurality of apertures formed there through (Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 52, Acosta et al. in view of Kucharczyk et al. the longitudinally extending channels of the outer tubular member is configured to receive an optical scope.

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4. Claim 51 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Acosta et al. (US 7,137,993), Kujawski (US 4,795,434), and Kucharczyk et al. (6,626,902) as applied to claim 37 above, and further in view of Fischell et al. (US 5,735,859).

Regarding claim 51, Acosta et al. disclose guidewire ending through the proximal end of the device. Fischell et al. disclose a guidewire is introduced through a portion of the exterior diameter of the outer tubular member of a balloon catheter in alternative to an over the wire balloon catheter (col. 3, ln. 48-53). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to modify the device of Acosta et al. to so that the guide wire is introduced through a portion of the exterior of the outer tubular member to allow rapid exchange of catheters.

5. Claim 53 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Acosta et al. (US 7,137,993) and Kujawski (US 4,795,434) as applied to claim 33 above, and further in view of Mikus et al. (US 6,416,545).

Regarding claim 53, Acosta et al. fails to disclose the outer tubular member is clear. Mikus et al. disclose outer sheath (13) is transparent (col. 8, ln. 10-11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to make the outer sheath of Acosta et al. to allow the surgeon to see therapeutic appliances with an endoscope or other optical device and to determine the number left within the sheath.

6. Claim 58-60 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Acosta et al. (US 7,137,993) and Kujawski (US 4,795,434) as applied to claim 57 above, and further in view of Sauer et al. (5,503,635).

Regarding claim 58, Acosta et al. fail to disclose a therapeutic medical appliance retaining housing is reversibly coupled about the distal end of the device. However, Sauer et al. disclose the handle being selectively detachable from the endoscopic section so that either piece may be disposed of or sterilized and reused. Therefore, it would have been obvious to

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one of ordinary skill in the art to make the housing reversably coupled to the device so that the device could be sterilized and reused as suggested by Sauer et al.

Regarding claim 59, Acosta et al. disclose the housing contains one or more therapeutic medical appliances (col. 5, ln. 34-35).

Regarding claim 60, Acosta et al. disclose the tabs prevent the uncontrolled proximal migration of the therapeutic medical appliance.

### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments filed 02/23/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

8. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., **each** track having a plurality of axially spaced apart tabs) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Rather, the tracks have a plurality of axially spaced tabs. Acosta et al. disclose the tracks have a plurality of spaced tabs (one on each track). The tabs are axially spaced with respect to an axis transverse to the longitudinal axis of the device.

### ***Conclusion***

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after



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the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JENNIFER L. HORNBERGER whose telephone number is (571)270-3642. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8am-5pm, Eastern time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Todd Manahan can be reached on (571)272-4713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JLH  
05/01/2009

/Todd E Manahan/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3734